

News

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HIGHLIGHTS OF SPRINGFIELD, MA NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY SEPTEMBER 2001

Workers in the Springfield, Massachusetts, metropolitan area averaged \$17.53 per hour during September 2001, according to a new survey released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Denis M. McSweeney reported that white-collar workers averaged \$22.25 per hour and accounted for 50 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$14.80 per hour and represented 21 percent of the workforce, while the remaining 29 percent worked in service occupations and earned \$11.28 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments employing 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 72 firms representing 110,900 workers in the Springfield metropolitan area, which includes 29 cities and towns in Massachusetts. Seventy percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Springfield metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for nearly 20 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, registered nurses averaged \$24.29 per hour; bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks, \$13.54; and teachers' aides, \$11.43. Blue-collar occupations included stock handlers and baggers at \$8.31. In the service occupations, nursing aides, orderlies and attendants averaged \$11.58 per hour; cooks, \$11.11; and janitors and cleaners, \$9.65.

This information will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 1-617-565-2072, TDD (Telecommunications Device for the Deaf) Message Referral Phone: 1-800-877-8339.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Springfield area averaged \$19.04 per hour and part-timers earned \$10.59. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$15.54 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts made \$13.73. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$11.94 per hour and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$19.62.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgment, supervision received and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Springfield, MA National Compensation Survey September 2001 (Bulletin 3110-73). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Boston Information Office by calling 617-565-2327. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm>. Select survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Boston by dialing 617-565-9167 and requesting document 9850.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Boston Information Office at 617-565-2327 from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Springfield, MA, September 2001

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$17.53	2.7	\$15.30	3.6	\$22.85	4.1
All excluding sales	17.82	2.8	15.58	3.6	22.85	4.1
White collar	22.25	3.3	19.28	4.2	27.88	4.2
White collar excluding sales	23.26	3.5	20.50	4.4	27.88	4.2
Professional specialty and technical	27.52	4.0	22.47	5.9	33.42	3.1
Professional specialty	29.47	4.3	24.06	7.9	34.04	3.1
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	25.94	6.3	25.90	7.2	26.19	5.4
Registered nurses	24.29	3.2	23.92	3.4	26.19	5.4
Teachers, college and university	34.98	11.2	—	—	—	—
Other post-secondary teachers	34.94	11.8	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	33.45	4.2	14.62	15.9	34.92	3.9
Elementary school teachers	36.19	2.7	—	—	36.19	2.7
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	18.30	13.4	—	—	—	—
Social workers	18.30	13.4	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	19.45	5.4	19.04	5.3	22.35	16.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.32	5.1	33.08	4.5	26.51	12.4
Executives, administrators, and managers	34.58	3.7	34.25	4.1	36.03	7.5
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	31.15	8.0	—	—	—	—
Management related	27.66	7.3	31.42	6.6	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	30.81	9.1	30.81	9.1	—	—
Sales	10.58	12.6	10.58	12.6	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	8.35	8.6	8.35	8.6	—	—
Cashiers	7.73	2.9	7.73	2.9	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	14.36	2.7	14.32	2.9	14.48	6.4
Secretaries	17.37	5.5	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.54	2.5	—	—	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	15.60	1.3	15.60	1.3	—	—
General office clerks	13.02	4.5	11.45	4.4	14.87	2.9
Teachers' aides	11.43	8.5	—	—	11.43	8.5
Blue collar	14.80	5.3	14.40	5.5	18.64	14.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	19.69	6.7	19.71	7.4	19.65	13.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.08	5.1	13.08	5.1	—	—
Transportation and material moving	16.82	10.8	16.86	11.7	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.57	7.5	11.41	8.0	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	8.31	7.3	8.31	7.3	—	—
Service	11.28	5.4	8.58	2.6	15.49	6.0
Protective service	16.05	11.8	—	—	18.36	6.5
Food service	8.06	5.5	7.61	6.4	11.02	7.1
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	9.34	8.3	9.01	9.5	11.02	7.1
Cooks	11.11	4.5	10.61	4.9	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.72	3.5	—	—	—	—
Health service	11.61	2.7	10.57	2.7	12.98	1.9
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	11.58	2.8	10.49	2.8	13.08	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Springfield, MA, September 2001 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Cleaning and building service	\$9.64	5.6	\$8.54	3.9	\$12.59	3.5
Janitors and cleaners	9.65	5.6	8.54	3.9	12.72	3.4
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Springfield, MA, September 2001

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$19.04	\$10.59	\$19.93	\$15.67	\$17.56	—
All excluding sales	19.09	11.06	20.36	15.83	17.81	—
White collar	23.77	13.83	25.36	20.22	22.34	—
White-collar excluding sales	24.04	16.97	26.83	20.94	23.26	—
Professional specialty and technical	28.92	18.87	32.48	22.67	27.52	—
Professional specialty	30.36	21.08	33.39	24.10	29.48	—
Technical	21.01	16.16	17.69	19.76	19.45	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.37	—	—	33.43	31.32	—
Sales	15.85	7.76	—	12.21	10.51	—
Administrative support, including clerical	14.59	12.21	14.47	14.32	14.36	—
Blue collar	15.38	8.45	15.54	13.73	14.80	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	19.69	—	20.21	—	19.69	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.13	—	12.56	13.60	13.08	—
Transportation and material moving	18.24	—	18.57	14.50	16.82	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13.04	7.52	11.90	11.08	11.57	—
Service	12.69	8.13	15.67	8.63	11.28	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	2.9	5.3	3.8	4.1	2.7	—
All excluding sales	2.9	6.0	3.8	4.1	2.8	—
White collar	3.6	6.5	4.6	4.4	3.4	—
White-collar excluding sales	3.7	6.9	4.3	4.6	3.5	—
Professional specialty and technical	4.3	7.5	3.1	6.4	4.1	—
Professional specialty	4.8	8.7	2.9	8.8	4.3	—
Technical	5.4	9.8	1.3	6.2	5.4	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.1	—	—	4.1	5.1	—
Sales	13.5	2.7	—	15.9	14.2	—
Administrative support, including clerical	3.0	6.2	5.7	3.0	2.7	—
Blue collar	5.2	9.4	7.3	6.5	5.3	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	6.7	—	7.3	—	6.7	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.2	—	5.8	7.6	5.1	—
Transportation and material moving	9.1	—	12.5	17.0	10.8	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.1	2.1	10.5	10.8	7.5	—
Service	6.6	3.4	6.6	2.5	5.4	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Springfield, MA, September 2001

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$15.30	\$11.94	\$16.45	\$15.03	\$19.62
All excluding sales	15.58	12.08	16.81	15.42	19.62
White collar	19.28	17.06	19.61	17.85	22.26
White-collar excluding sales	20.50	18.80	20.73	19.47	22.26
Professional specialty and technical	22.47	18.88	22.86	22.06	23.86
Professional specialty	24.06	18.14	24.82	23.55	26.11
Technical	19.04	—	18.86	19.73	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	33.08	—	33.27	35.38	32.40
Sales	10.58	—	11.02	11.02	—
Administrative support, including clerical	14.32	14.62	14.27	14.32	14.18
Blue collar	14.40	12.98	15.12	15.30	14.59
Precision production, craft, and repair	19.71	—	18.86	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.08	11.51	14.24	14.58	—
Transportation and material moving	16.86	—	17.44	18.37	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.41	—	11.82	11.36	—
Service	8.58	7.31	9.40	9.02	11.58
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	3.6	9.4	3.8	5.0	6.6
All excluding sales	3.6	9.3	4.0	5.2	6.6
White collar	4.2	12.5	4.6	5.4	8.7
White-collar excluding sales	4.4	11.8	4.8	5.3	8.7
Professional specialty and technical	5.9	13.4	6.6	7.0	11.9
Professional specialty	7.9	16.2	9.1	10.5	14.4
Technical	5.3	—	5.5	6.5	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.5	—	4.7	3.8	6.0
Sales	12.6	—	13.1	13.1	—
Administrative support, including clerical	2.9	3.3	3.3	4.5	5.3
Blue collar	5.5	11.2	4.8	5.8	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	7.4	—	3.6	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.1	6.0	4.5	5.7	—
Transportation and material moving	11.7	—	11.3	10.8	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.0	—	9.6	12.3	—
Service	2.6	5.9	3.6	3.2	8.2

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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